and times, and are now engaged in

prehensive do you intend it to be understood?

F. Pugii.—I mean that peculiar combination, repreted by such men as Tom Scott or Jay Gould. It been frequently asserted, and not deried, that Jay ide is the proprietor of the New York Tribune an extion of the truth of which there is almost conclusion of the truth of which there is almost conclusion for several years advocating "purity of administron in public affairs," abutes none of its zeal in the port of Blaine's candiday.

EFORTER—From the facts you have stated what instead on you draw of Blaine's prospects in the Contino.

ramoni of the United States, by means of which they as regain the power which they lost by the explosion of the Credit Mobilier scheme. I believe that Blaine ill receive on the first ballot every vote that has been remised to him, and that his vote will be considerably increased on the second ballot; and unless there a that of which I see but little hope, a similar of the friends of all the other indidates—the sincere friends, I mean, not hose who cast their votes by way of compliment or ompulsion—I am in fearful expectation of the nomination of Blaine on the third ballot. Those men who alk of distributing his assets after the first ballot had ester take care that he does not dispose of a large erition of their estates on the second and the third allots. It must be remembered, also, that the rail-sads have suffered considerably during the last two r three years by the persecution of the grangers in he Western and Northwestern States, and by very secre legislation in some instances. So that the rail-sads in that direction, but to recover the position of reat prosperity which they enjoyed until the year \$73. This combination of railroad interests acts precedily and unitedly, and with a spirit of defiance of which Blains himself set an example in the House of the Sprangers. But the railroad combination of which ou speak is composed of democrats as well as republicans?

Mr. Puon—That is true, and they will be in both con-

-I think he took the field too late. Taking

REPORTER—Who is Blaine's leader, or who is Morton's?

Mr. Pron—Blaine is his own leader, and a capital one for the part he plays. Morton is his own leader, a man of great ability and unflinching courage. There is no comparison possible be ween him and Hendricks. Morton was a democrat when I first knew him. In those days the democracy was governed by two men, Jessie D. Bright and Joseph A. Wright, the former's man of rare ability, the other a curious and inscrutable personality. Bright managed to get him into the gubernatorial office in Indiana, and alterward sent him as Minister to Prussia, and thenceforth Bright had the command until the breakdown of the party in Indiana in 1866. Bright nover did do justice to Morton, and it is not singular, therefore, that when Bright committed himself to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, Morton should embrace that opportunity to cut the democratic party and enter into a new political organization.

Air. Pugn.—It is possible that Conkling may get the omination on the third ballot. He is a tenacious fellow. It may be there would be a break right for him, such will depend upon the strength of the men who larges the Convention. As the editor of the Comments of the Com cial said, 'Thurman was slaughtered for the lack of a speaker,'
Not wishing to intrude further upon the patience of Mr. Pugh, the reporter at this point took his leave.

THE POOL SELLING.

THE BOYS IN BLUE WANT GRANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I, for one, am certain, after calm meditation and a slear and conscientious retrospective view of the real record of U. S. Grant, that the real citizen who looks to the good of the country, "the whole country and nothing but the country," in this the centensial year of its existence, would prefer rather to have him continued in power than for the citizens of the country to take the rhances on some one who has not been trice. I feel reinfident my sentiment will be seconded by the "boys in blue" and ail good and true native and adopted sitzens. And I repeat (as an old New Yorker), as it has been stated in a communication to your columns, "Let his name be placed on the banner of the republican party of 1876." That "the man behind the scenes" may be known to the whole country and his nomination be ratified in the glorious uprising on the Fourth day of July—the can hundredth year of our national existence. Hoop la! JAMES A. OVINGTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 13, 1876.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

RALEIGH. June 14, 1876. The State Democratic Convention to-day non-intended for Governor, Z. B. Vance, of Mocklenburg; Lieutenant Governor, F. J. Jarvis, of Pitt; Secretary of State, Jos. A. Engiebard, of McLain; Treasurer, J. M. Worth, of Randouph; Auditor, S. L. Love, of Haywood;

Attorney General, T. S. Kenas, of Wilson, and for Superintendent of Public Instruction, — Scarborough, of Superintendent of Public Instruction, — Scarborough, of Johnsonton.

There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Hon-F. E. Shober, presided. The Convention adjourned to nine o'clock te-night, when they will appoint delegates to St. Louis.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

LITTLE ROCE, June 14, 1876. The Democratic State Convention met to-day, all the bounties but two being represented. Hon. James B. Berry, of Benton county, was made President, and C. Reed, R. E. Salle, H. O. Williams and A. W. Files

A motion that a two-thirds rule be adopted in the nomination of candidates was voted down by a large majority. On the first bailot for Governor the following vote was east:—W. R. Miller, 674; General G. D. Royston, 7; M. L. Bell, 17 1-3; Thomas Fletcher, of Lincoln county, 4; Thomas Fletcher, of Lincoln county, 4; Thomas Fletcher, of Polaski, 13; S. P. Hughes, 25 2-5; G. N. Perry, 1; A. M. Wilson, 10; George Gallagher and R. G. Newton, 1 each. Necessary to a choice, 76.

Airer the third bailot a motion was made to make the nemination of Miller unanimous, which was carried amid great applicates.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Miller is a native of independence county, and the present Auditor of the State—a position which has held for six terms.

present Auditor of the State—a position which he has held for six terms. The Convention is one of the largest ever assembled in the State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORIAL CAN-VASS.

Coxcoad, June 14, 1876.
The Senatorial situation remains unchanged, there being no new developments since the withdrawal of Mon. A. H. Cragin from the canvasa.

"OLD SOUTH."

Boston's Latest Patriotic Centennial Sensation.

SAVE THE LANDMARK!

Spirited Meeting Yesterday-Speeches of Wendell Phillips and Others.

BOSTON, June 14, 1876. Boston's great sensation just now consists of a patriotic epidemic to preserve intact forever and ever that old historic South Church edifice, on the corner of Milk and Washington streets. The march of commerand a few days since the ancient revolutionary structure was knocked off at auction for

gure not much exceeding \$1,000, pulation being that the building should be taken olition the day after the purchase, whereupon the reverential antiques of the "Hub" were inspired to a the old landmark, and a public meeting to aid in the carrying out of the project was held in the church today. An enterprising business man has promised to turnish the last \$100,000 of the \$400,000 required to secure the building and its site, and through his efforts the sacred estince has for the past two or three days been profusely decorated with flags, nds of curious visitors to the vicinity, and inthe proposition to secure the preservation and perpetuation of the historic structure. Indeed, it may more attention even than the Cincinnati Convention and therefore it was not strange that there should be varied history, was there congregated a greater audiswarmed at her entrances were numbered by thou sands. Before the hour aunounced for the ing of the meeting had arrived galleries were closely packed with on the main floor was occupied. At the Washington street entrance the throng divided into two streams, and the other coming out. The air inside the builds soon loaded with the exhaled breath of made frequent journeys to the street for refreshin A numerous body of police kept good order at the hall and doorways, and regulated the return of the good na-

tured crowd, at times inclined to be bossterous.

Precisely at twelve o'clock Alderman John
T. Clark, the President of the meeting, ascended the temporary platform erected under the sounding board, followed by Wendell Phillips, Rev. W. B. H. Murray, Hon. Edward F. Tobey, Charles Stack, Curtis Guild and George W. Simn meeting was opened by Charles W. Slack, who an-

nounced the following as the organization of the meeting:—President, Hon. John T. Clark, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen; Secretaries, Williams A. Hovey, Frankin Williams and J. Q. A. Johnson. Mr. Slack proceeded to address the meeting.

OPENING REMARKS OF CHARLES W. SLACK.

Laddre and Gentlement to make Jormal announcement of the organization of this meeting. Before doing so, howewer, I have been requested also to make a suggestion in regard to the occasion on which we have assembled and what may be expected as an eresult of it. As you are well aware, this historic building in which we now stand, the property of the Old South Society of Boston, has been offered in its material of stone and brick and wood for sale. When we look back over the history of our country, and particularly when at this time, in this sanctuary, we remember what our fathers did in this sacred and honored edifice, there is no son of Boston, no child Massachusetts, no native of New England that has not a throb of his heart, a hope that the old edifice may be retained. (Applause.)

We have come to-day, friends, to see whether we can touch the great public throb of the community, so that there shall be responsive to it golden offerings by which we can buy this property and hold it for the benefit of the community for all time to come; that it shall be, like the monuments of continental Europe, handed down from father to son for generations. Why, I look around in this hall and I recall, my friends, that into this window, over this former pulpit, Dr. Joseph Warren climbed on the anniversary of the Boston massacre, when the doorways and the assessment effects were filled with armed soldiery, threatening him with death if he spoke; leaping into the pulpit he made that matchless oration on the necessity of independence, which comes down to us to-day as luminous as on the day he uttered it. In that gallery nous as on the day he uttered it. In that gallery opposite stood the man who, when the decision was reported in regard to the tax upon tea, announced that at the end of Griffin's wharf was the ship with the contraband tea on board, and then the whoop went up and the band of men ran down yonder street to the wharf, where they threw the tea into the dock. Shall I tell you again that just 100 years ago, on this very floor on which you stand, covered by two feet and a half of earth and gravel, was the ring of the riding school when the British soldiery scood in the city of Boston around these galleries; in this area the soldiery of George III. tried the mottel of their horses and urned this sanctuary of the Lord into a place of rendezvous, where the bar was in yonder gallery.

The American Band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Hon, John T. Clark assumed the chair, and after a short speech introduced Wendell Phillips.

Laddes And Gentlerner.—Why are we here to-day? Why should this relie of a hundred years old stir your pulses to-day so keenly? We sometimes find a community or an individual with their hearis set on some relic or great scene, and as we look on from emotion it seems to us an exaggerated feeling, a fond concort, an unfounded attachment, too emphatic value set on some ancient thing or spot that memory endears to them; but we have a right beyond all question, and with no possibility of exaggerating its importance, to ask the world steel to pause when this nation completes the first hundred years of its life, because these 40,000,000 of people have at last achieved what no race, no nation, no age intherto has been successful in attempting. We have actually donded a Republic on the unlimited suffrage of the millions. We have actually worked out the problem that man, as God created him, may be trusted with self-government.

Once, a hundred years ago, our fathers announced this sublime and, as it seemed then, the audacious deciaration that God intended all men to be free and equal, all men without restriction, without qualification, without limit. A hundred years have rolled away almost since that great announcement, and to-day, with a territory that makes ocean kies cean, with 40,000,000 of people, with two wars behind her, with the sublime schoewen it of having grappied the great faint that threatened its central life and put every fetter under its loot, the great Republic launches into the second century of its existence. (Applause.) The history of the world has no such chapter in its breadth, its depth, its significance or its bearing out of the dust of history. Is there any more grand and majestic place on the face of the carth than the crade of euch aching of Athens has her Necropolis, but the Great cau point to no such immediate results. London has her Peiaces and fower and her Meccao of the man who believes and hopes fo

CENTENNIAL WHEELBARROWISTS. At seven P. M. yesterday James Coffee and John Cooley, the "centennial" wheelbarrowists, arrived at Harry Hill's Theatre on Houston street after a ten days' walk from Boston. They were received by the sport-ing men with all the honors. They left the State House, Boston, at half-past nine P. M. June 3, passed through Worcester on Tuesday at half-past nine A. M., left Springfield on Monday morning at eight o'clock, Hartford on Friday at halfpast twelve A. M. and reached New Haven, Conn., on conscientious scruples felative to work on that day Leaving New Haven at nine A. M., on Monday, they Leaving New Heven at nine A. M., on Monday, they passed Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday night, crossed Harlem Bridge at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and reached Harry Hill's Theatre at the time stated. They leave for Philadelphia on Friday evening. Their barrow is surmounted by a box painted with the national colors and containing food and dry suits. It is claborately decorated and attracted much attention. The men are in good spirits and have been well treated. They pass over the turnpike roads and expect to reach Philadelphia about one week ahead of time. The sporting men gave them an ovation at Harry Hill's Theatre last evening, and the urbane proprietor made one of his characteristic speeches in welcoming the travellers.

THE FRENCH WORKINGMEN.

A meeting of French workingmen and artisans was held at No. 102 Prince street last night for the purpose of preparing a reception of the French delegat artisans who are soon to arrive here en route for Phila delphia. M. Peron presided, and a despatch from Paris was received announcing that the delegation would sail from Havre in the steamer Canada for this port on

A DISHONEST CLERK.

Charles H. Leigh, who said he had no residence, the fore Justice Duffy, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Edwin Bates, the senior mem-

A NICE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

surant at No. 123 Beekman street, was arraigned beyesterday, charged with assaulting Deputy Sheriff Mark Lanigan, keeper of a bucket shop at No. 67 James Mark Lanigau, keeper of a bucket shop at No. 67 James street, and a prominent Fourth ward politician. As "Mark" did not appear as complainent Judge Wandell discharged Mr. Brackman, who stated through his counsel, Mr. Coman, that about half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday evening Lanigan entered his place of business for the purpose of serving an execution, and intimated that in consideration of a fee he would not lock Mr. Brackman up all night. Mr. Brackman refused to pay any money, when Lanigan struck him in the face. He then defended himself, and finally put Lanigan out of the saloon. Lanigan then procured an officer and had him arrested. A civil action for damages will be instituted against Deputy Sheriff Mark Lanigan.

SALA IN PRISON.

Dectective Adams, of the Central office force arrived Deciective Adams, of the Central office force arrived in this city last evening, having in his custody Charles Sala, a Spaniard, twenty-one years old, who abducted a child named Kate Vienot, from East Eighty-fourth street, about two weeks ago. The villain took the child to New Jersey and had got as far as Bound Brook when the cries of the frightened girl attracted the attention of a gentleman on the train who investigated the case and had Sala arrested at Trenton. The child was sent home. Sala was delivered to the detective on the requisition of Governor Tildea.

ANOTHER CHILD STOL'N.

Yesterday afternoon a tall, dark Italian passed No. Yesterday atternoon a tall, dark italian passed No. 104 Oliver street. On the steps of that house was a child about three and a half years old, named Mary Robinson. She has black eyes and light, curly hair. The Italian stole her. A general alarm was sent by telegraph from police headquarters to all precincts, directing officers to arrest him.

NEWARK POLICE TRIALS.

This evening the investigation of John Mills, Chief of Police of Newark, will be resumed by the Common Council Committee, and it is intimated that new charges will be preferred, alleging more dishonesty in the management of the department. It is generally considered that the Clerk, Richardson, now under bonds for trial, is only being used as a scapegoat.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.

Another soicide is added to the list in Newark, that of Mrs. Frances Hettz, of No. 177 Pacific street. Long a sufferer from consumption, ahe finally, a few days ago, opened a vein in her arm, resolved to bleed to death. She was discovered by her friends and placed in charge of a policemen, but not before the loss of blood was sufficient to cause death.

THE GREENWICH STREET RAILWAY.

New York, June 13, 1876.

Can one of the people who is in favor of rapid transit be heard through your columns? The Greenwich Elevated road has become indispensable to us who live up town and who still wish to stay on this island. live up town and who still wish to stay on this island. Time to us is money; and this road saves us, on an average, thirty-five minutes night and morning, giving us an extra hour daily to look after our house-holds. We can't and won't do without it. But times are hard, and we think the Greenwich Elevated should meet them by reducing the fare on trains we use most (say those leaving Fity-ninth street from 5:57 to 7:28 A. M. and those leaving the Battery from 5:08 to 7:07 F. M.) to five conts; at the same time selling, on same terms as stage proprietors, twelve tickets for \$1. UP TOWN.

FIRE IN A MALT MILL

At ten minutes before three o'clock yesterday after-noon a fire occurred in Hoffman & Merkei's mait mill, at Nos. 206, 205 and 210 East Fifty-fifth street, caused by the friction of a grindstone. Damage on stock, \$4,000; on building, \$2,000. Fully insured.

YOUNG OFFICERS.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADVICE TO THE GRADU-ATING CLASS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY AND

CLOSE OF THE ANNUAL PESTIVITIES. WEST POINT, June 14, 1876.
To day's first event of importance was the award of diplomas to the graduating cadets, wherein each of the new officers received from the hands of the General of the Association of the General of the Association of the Secretary General of the Army the coveted document, to pro-cure which four years of hard academic work are con-

General Devens, the chairman of the Board of Visitors, delivered a congratulatory address to the graduates, in which he praised their zeal and perse-verance, and complimented them on the successful conclusion of their academical career, after which the band played a stirring air. GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

A rustle of expectation and curiosity passed over the assemblage when General Sherman's well known face appeared in front of the table on which lay the di-

say a few words by way of advice and welcome into the family of army officers. You have already had the advice of men beter qualified than I am; all that you want, and more an you are likely at this moment to appreciate. I doubt not, also, that each and every one of you thinks he has all the inspiration required to attempt the example of Washington or Napoleon, and that you you propose to inaugurate your army career. This is

example of Washington or Napoleon, and that you have made election of the corps or regiment on which you propose to inaugurate your army career. This is all natural and proper, and would justify me in cutting short the few remarks I propose to address to you, were it not for the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed. You know that this is the Centenuial year of our national history, that a hundred Fourth of Julys will be crowded into this one, when crators and poets will sing the national rivates from one end of the land to the other, and by the people gathered about you. Yourselves see that more than usual interest is attached to this occasion. You are the Centennial chas, and by the country at large will be expected to carry into the next century all that is valuable of the lessons and memories of the last. To the patrict, and more especially to the army, these are peculiarly valuable. During the revolutionary period there were times of gloom and depression which alarmed men of undoubted intelligence, of military skill and great courage. Some faitered, hesitated and yielded. Their names are already forgotten, who those who remained attendants preserve a fame more pure and bright than in their own day and generation. The same or similar occurred during the war of 1812, in the Mexican war, and still more in the great civil war which shook this Continent from centre to circumierence. You, who stood not in the dangers and drank not of the bitter cup, now profit by those lessons and will be held doubly condemned if you allow any specious reasoning, any loose clamor, any possible cause to shake your allogance to the cause of your country and of your flag. Stand by your country in sunshine and storm, revere the memories of the past and, above all, love that flag which now waves over you, as the symbol of all past glories and the harbiner of greater yet to come. The proclamed mission of our government among the nations of the earth was peace, yet we were born in war, baptized in war, and have had war so for g

civilized nation on earth recognizes this fact, and provides in advance an army for its defence and to vindicate its manhood and threatened honor. Ours is no exception, though our military establishment is the smallest of all when compared with our population, wealth and extent of territory. For this very reason it should be the best in organization and substance, because when the nocessity arises it must form the models and nucleus of that larger force which the occasion may call for. It is not our province, but that of Congross, to provide for the common defence and general woffare; 'it's not our province, but theirs, to make war and peace and to judge of the number and strength of the forces necessary. Our duty is at all times to render a cheerlol obedience to their action and to repose with confidence in their wisdom and generosity. And here let me say that after a partial visit to many of the educational establishments of Europe and an examination of their systems, I believe this military academy compares well with the best, is more liberally endowed and sustained and surpasses all in one respect—viz. that here, at West Point, the officers of all branches of the service drink from the same fountain of knowledge, imbibe the same fidelity to honor and princicle, and form those personal attachments which must strengthen our common bond of unity and national gespect. From this common source go forth the annual supply to replace those lost by natural causes, thus adding new hie to an establishment subject to all the causes of human decay. Therefore, my young friends, let me sgain remind you that you are but a single link in the great chain; that war is the normal condition for which you have been trained by a generous government; that two provides and exalted duties, eise you will be adjudged recreant to the trust reposed in you. How can we forsee and prepare for such an event? many of you would, doubtless, sak. I answer do each day what is appointed, preserve your natural characters and observe weil the action

yourselves; follow no service model, for no two men are alike. New events call for new men, and those who succeeded in the last war would fail in the next.

There is a Providence that shapes our ends.

Rough hew them as we may.

The strongest intellect can peer but a short distance into the future. Mr. Webster well knew that slavery was inconsistent with the spirit and genus of our government, yet he did not foresee how it was to end, but war cut the gordian knot, and now all men are free to enjoy life, hierty and happiness in their own way. Though war is the normal condition of an army, when the profession rises to its full dignity of a nobe calling, yet peace has her duties also, which should be performed with the same zeal and sense of responsibility as when the tate of a nation is at stake. Some of you from choice will doubtless go into the Staff corps, where you will enjoy more case and present comfort, but where you will enjoy more ease and present comfort, but where you stand in greater danger of losing that love of adventure and of hardy war inseparatio from the character of the successful soldier. Others will go into the artillery, where peace is likely to relax your efforts to obtain professional advancement, but where you will have abundant time for study and meditation. The mass of you, however, will pass into the cavarry and infantry, destined to be busily occupied until the Indian problem is family settled, and until our vast area of territory is settled by civil States and communities capable of being governed by civil officers. Until this is achieved, and it may not be even in your day, the probabilities are that you will be dispersed and scattered along the line of frontier, pushed intriber and farther as military peets become transformed into cities and towns. Man is naturally a social being and yearns for his kindred and friends, but where the solder is there should his affections be. He must practice self denial, and learn to find companionship in his horse, his dog and his gun; he must comm

pomp and pageants that followed us in the harpy days that followed the close of the civil war; and when you rom your reguments you will find veterans who remember Chicago and Rock Island as our outer frontier. Who have hunted buffalo and elk in lowa, where now live in peace and plenty more than 1,000,000 of inhabitants. There are tales more interesting than those of the indian fights. You have doubtless heard much of the wrongs and oppressions of the poor Indian. His inevitable fate appeals to our generous natures, and you will find among your comrades a strong feeling of sympathy for him; but high above all the difficulties that surround this question is the inherited prejudice of the red man against labor. He has never heard or heesied the divine command that all men must earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. He prefers to trust for his food to the scanty supply of game that requires a vant scope of country to range over. Take, for instance, the State of Nebraska. Twenty thousand indians would regard it as a small range for their subsistence, whereas the white man by the plough and the common arts of sgriculture will provide for 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 of people. Reason as we may, here is a conflict of interest that can have but one result. The Indian must be absorbed into the common whole or he must content himself on a reasonable share of the common domain This will probably form your first task in the great problem of war, and all I can say to you is that the insevitable result should be reached with a due regard to humanity and mercy. I have thrown out a few of these thoughts because I know you will soon have to grapple with them, and I believe they are not written down in any of your text books.

In the march of human events there are great principles that control this world's progress, which, if understood, are as the compass to the sailor on the seas, guiding him safely through complicated shoals. The world will move on and you must act your parts according to the truth as you see it; and now th

After the dress parade this evening, which was witnessed by General Sherman and a large number of army officers, who have arrived to attend the meeting of the alumni to-morrow, a grand The night being very dark, the flight of each shell could be distinctly traced from the mortar illuminated by a large fire. The mark was located at Nest Mountain and the water's odge. The practice was very good, some of the shells bursting over six shells were thrown, the last six being fired together and all alighting on the shore around the target,

The whole effect was brightened by colored lights and other pyrotechnic devices, which altogether pro-

After the mortar practice the parade ground was illuminated by fires on the parapet of Fort Clinton, and a grand display of fireworks is now taking place, which attracts an immense throng of spectators from the towns in the vicinity of West Point, in addition to the I understand that this year only the first and se

graduates will be attached to the Engineer corps, the usual custom being to detail the first five. The festivities end to-night. To-morrow the regular routine of West Point life will be resumed by the cadets, and the now first class prepared for the summer examitions of next year.

SHOCKING HEARTLESSNESS.

1,105 Third avenue, bought a sewing machine from an agent of the Weed Sewing Machine Company at the rice of \$65, agreeing to pay for it by instalments She paid all the money except \$10. She failed to pay this sum when it became due, and the Weed Sewing Machine Company, under a clause in the contract brought suit against her, replevined the sewing ma chine, and so deprived her of her means of support. Driven to desperation, and almost starving, sho went yesterday morning to the warercomes of the Weed Company, at No. 26 Union square, and being refused either the sewing machine or the money she had paid on it, she grew aimost crazy, and, grasping up paving stones from the street, smashed the plate glass windows of the store. They were valued at \$500. T. M. Coies, one of the managers of the concern, had her arrested. When she was brought before Justice Duny, at the Washington Place Court, she told her story, and the Justice discharged her from custedly, remarking that he was sorry he had no power to lock up the sewing machine men who would literally rob a poor woman of her very life blood. When the decision of the Judge was rendered Mr. Coles, of the sewing machine company, and his counsel were exceedingly anxious lest the reporters should publish the facts in the case.

WANTED A COMPANION IN DEATH.

Diedrich Braunheben, of No. 8 Goerck street, in sixty-two years of age and the father of twelve children For the past six months he has been out of employ ment and consequently despondent. Recently he has his wife to go with him to Greenwood Cemetery to visit his first wife's grave, where he proposed to kill visit his first wife's grave, where he proposed to kill his present companion and then commit suicide. His wife, becoming frightened, fled from the house and returned to her parents. Yesterday he sent for her, but she refused to return home. On learning of her refused to return home. On learning of her refused to shot himself three times in the body. An ambulance was summoned and the wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he expressed a desire to die quickly. It is believed that he is insane. At ten o'clock last night the surgeons in attendance predicted that he would die before midnight. In connection with this case it may be stated that of the persons who attempt suicide recorded at Bellevue two-thirds are natives of Germany.

THE JERSEY ELECTION RIOTS.

The trial of ex-Freeholder Michael O'Grady for an ssault on Patrick Condon, chairman of the Democratic Convention in the Second district of Jersey City, was concluded yesterday. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, found him guilty. Three others have been indicted for the same offence. The recusant witness, Daniel Buckley, was brought from the jail by order of the Court, but as he still refused to name the persons whom he saw assaulting Condon he was recommitted for contempt.

A VILLANOUS EMIGRANT SWINDLER.

Among the passengers who entered the Eric depot She had purchased a ticket in New York for the West. but when she presented it to the gatekeeper ne pronounced it a forgery. The scoundrel from whom she purchased it took all the money she had. When she learned how she had been imposed on she crice and wrung her hands in despair. An officer was sent with her to New York to discover if possible the heartless

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Yesterday afternoon in Public School No. 2. Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, a portion of the ceiling fell directly rushed en mass for the door, and it was with the utmost effort that the teacher restored order and pre-vented many from being crushed to death in the hurry to escape from the room. When quiet had been re-stored it was found that six or eight of the children were injured about the head.

A YOUNG GIRL MISSING

The police at Brooklyn Headquarters were notified yesterday of the disappearance of Laura B. Frazier, agod sixteen years, who left her home on Teesday last and has not since been seen. Fears are entertained and has hos since occur need. Fears are chertained for her safety, as she was very well conducted and was not in the habit of absenting herself from home at night. The girl, who has sandy hair, wore a green pland shad, straw hat, trimmed with blue ribbon; black redingcote, trimmed with black velvet.

STABBING AFFRAY.

George H. Appman, of No. 124 Canal street, got into an alterection with Lewis Walter, of No. 19 Forsyth atrect, who had thrown some water on his children, and in the course of the quarrel assaulted him, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Appman in the left aid, inflicting a slight wound.

MAD DOGS SHOT.

The police shet mad dogs yesterday at No. 200 Sixth avenue, No. 775 Tenth avenue, and Sixty-sixth sarest and the Boulovard.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Emmet has made "Fritz" a hit in Mclbourna Mr. Sothern succeeds "Pique" at the Fifth Ave

Mme. Jule De Ryther will be one of the cou

tures in New York next season.

Mine. Titlens and Mmc. Trebelli appear next r in this city in Italian opera, under Maples

the Requiem.

this season by Rubinstein. day per steamship Pomerania. He has an engag

for two years in Germany. laid in the Adirondacks, music by a New York lady, will be rehearsed on the 21st inst. at Chickering Hall. Mr. Billy Barry, of the Globe Theatre, will receive a benefit this afternoon and evening. The bill promit to be interesting, especially the trial dance for a silv

Miss Gertrude Corbett, who made such a pronou success at the Academy in a very difficult rôle in opera, will probably make her rentrée before the public at an early date.

ply marvellous. We have heard cornet players in Europe and America, from Kon'g down to the present time, and certainly none can compare with Levy. United to such a splendid band as that of Gilmore's, it is no wonder that Levy draws such crowds every

evening at Booth's Theatre, with the following cast:-Rose Michon, Mile. Almée; Bavolet, Mile. Dupare; Clorinde, Mile. Gueymard; La Julienne, Mile. Rid; Poirot, M. Darcy, La Cocardière, M. Duplan; Germain.

eulogized by the Inter-Ocean:-" His works abound in combinations, wonderful, daring, brilliant and attracgrace, their science under so many charms, that it is their enthralment to judge coldly of their theoretica value. Even his most graceful pieces possess a vigo

"The Mighty Dollar" prevails at Wallack's. The Secretary of the Tressury there, as far as the people are concerned, and the profunum vulgus is early and often in that theatre, regardless of the thermometer, is Billy Florence. A more admirable picture of political life could be scarcely imagined than that present the Hon, Bardwell Slote and Mrs. Gilflory. This week some changes in the cast occur. Mr. Floyd has been for the first time in the play.

Anna Dickinson played in Worcester last week, and

the Evening Gazette was quite as severe upon her as any of the New York and Boston "scalpers," In the course of its notice occurs this paragraph:—"Miss Dickinson is the last person from whom her friends would have expected gush, but this scene is full of it, and Miss Dickinson even overacted it. 'I kiss the air that blows to him' are the words before her loves (Percy) discloses himself, and Miss Dickinson said these and the 'I love you -I love you' as she threw her arms around Percy, with so much of the style of an amateur Pauline that the curtain fell amid laughter from most

AFRICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Yesterday forenoon the fifty-sixth annual session of the New York Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church convened in the Bridge Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Bishop A. W. large. After prayer, singing and Scriptural read Rev. J. W. Cooper and Rev. J. B. Murray were ch secretaries. The Bishop then announced the stan secrotaries. The Bishop then announced the standin committees, and it was resolved that the session should be held daily from nine A. M. to one P. M. Fourtee churches reported a membership of 1.986 persons, will 778 Sunday school scholars. The church property it valued at \$110,000. The aggregate contribution durin the year toward the support of the fourteen pasters was reported as having amounted to \$5,900. The highes amount paid any one minister was \$1,200. The sum of \$1,650 was contributed to the circuit by thirtee churches, and \$1,200 to pay off debts on church property. Rev. Mr. Mowbray, of Kinderhook, N. Y., received the lowest salary paid, \$177 80. It was announce that \$300 would be needed to pay the expenses of the delegates to the Conference, the various churchs usually making contributions toward that object. Rev. Mr. Davis, of Roslyn, stated that he had been unable to collect more than fitty-one cents, and he was excused from further contributions by a vote of 6 to 5. On hundred and thirty dollars in all was handed to the hundred and thirty dollars in all was handed to the treasurer. In the evening Rev. J. E. Mowbray preached the annual sermon.

A STATEN ISLAND OUTRAGE

Thomas McDonnell, twenty-four years of age, was arthe Staten Island police, charged with having com-mitted a personal outrage upon a young woman named Ann McGarry, who is employed as a domestic with a family living on the Fresh Kili road, at the foot of Gifford's lane, on the night of the 8th inst. It appears from the report of the police that McDonnell, w represented to be the cousin of Miss McGarry, called at at night with a horse and box wagon and called her telling her that her father was very sick and had sens him for hor. Relying upon his representations she consented to go with him to see her father. Having hum for her. Helying upon his representations she consented to go with him to see her father. Having thus succeeded in getting her into the wagon, he drove between one and two miles along the Fresh Kill road, toward Rossville, when he stopped the wagon and succeeded by force in committing the offence with which he is charged. He then left her in the road and she was forced to walk back to the house form which she had been taken, where she arrived about daylight, in an aimget exhausted condition, having been much bruised in her efforts to resist the brutal assault. She was confined to the house for several daylight, in an aimget exhausted condition, having been much bruised in her efforts to resist the brutal assault. She was confined to the house for several daylight, in consequence of the abuse she received, but as soon as she was able to go out she made a complaint against McDonnell before Justice Mechan, of Richmond, whe caused his arrest, and he is now in prison awaiting examination. Miss McGarry, who appears to be a modest and deserving young woman, was, evidently, very roughly handled, having her clothing badly tors and her arms and neck bruised considerably.

On the same night upon which the above outrage was committed the residence of Mr. John Tobin, near Huguenot station, about three miles distant, was visited by a man in a wagon, who told a nimilar story—that he wanted to see the servant; that one of her friends was very sick, and he had been sent for her. Mr. Tobin, from an upper window, told the man that if he did not leave the premises he would be shot, that he would not permit any one to leave his house at that time of night, and the man left.

THE FATAL TUGBOAT COLLISION.

THE FATAL TUGBOAT COLLISION.

One week ago yesterday, as darkness was setting in, the passengers on a Jersey City terryboat were startled by the sight of a rowboat, containing two men, coming into collision with a canal boat which was being towed down the North River, off the Battery. The men were run down and disappeared. The tag, R. T. Cahill, stopped for a few minutes and then proceeded on its course. A Harath reporter, accompanied by an officer of the Twenty-accompanied to a course. A Harath reporter, accompanied by an officer of the Twenty-accompanied by an officer of the Twenty-accompanied to the men was found of the men was found of the men was found only near the Morris street dock in Jersey City. He was about twenty-five years of age, wore dark pania, and was in his shirt sleeves. In one of his pockets was found a card of a Chrystie street salcom, on the back of which was written "No. 10 Washington street, rear, top floor," also a card containing the address of E. H. Willard. Coroner Gannon will hold an inquest.

A KIDNAPPED CHILD RECOVERED.

On the 29th of April last George Carll, a bright-faced On the 29th of April last George Carll, a bright-faced and handsome boy of twelve years, disappeared from his home in Brooklyn in a most mysterious manner, and for a time all efforts made by his mother, who fills the office of nurse for the City Foundling, to learn of his whereabouts proved unavailing. Mrs. Carll eventually began to suspect a man named flufus Dill, who was prior to the disappearance of her son, organed in the perfamery and jeweiry pedding business in New York, keeping a little store on Chathars street. She conferred with Captain Williams, of the Fourth precinct, and learned from that officer that Dill had not a very enviable reputation. Mrs. Carll's fears were so much excited then for the safety of her boy that she procured a letter from the Superintendent of the Brooklys Police to the Chiefs of Police of Boston and Philadelphia. In the lattenging she was excerted by an officer daily and visited the fair grounds where her search was at last rewarded by the recovery of her son, who was employed in pedding jeweiry. Dill was arrested and taken before a magistrate. He will probably be breather on to New York for trial.